

blackish, whitish on the belly and under the limbs; head blackish above and beneath.

	mm.
Total length . . . . .	88
Length of head . . . . .	16
Width of head . . . . .	10
Body . . . . .	41
Fore limb . . . . .	25
Hind limb . . . . .	25
Tail . . . . .	31

A single specimen, a gravid female, was found in the Chirinda Forest, S.E. Mashonaland, altitude 4500 feet, by Mr. Guy H. K. Marshall, and presented by him to the British Museum.

The discovery of a species of the genus *Rhampholeon* south of the Zambesi is one of very great interest. The Chirinda Forest, Mr. Marshall informs me, has a tropical insect-fauna quite distinct from that of the surrounding districts. Its reptile and batrachian fauna, when explored, is likely to afford further startling additions to South-African herpetology.

XLIX.—*Description of a new Silurid Fish of the Genus Doumea, Sauvage, from Angola.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Doumea angolensis.*

Depth of body about  $\frac{3}{4}$  its width,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  times in total length. Head strongly depressed, smooth above, once and  $\frac{1}{3}$  as long as broad,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  times in total length; snout obtusely pointed, projecting beyond the mouth, once and  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as post-orbital part of head; internarial space a little nearer the eye than the end of the snout; diameter of eye 8 times in length of head, twice in interorbital width; maxillary barbel  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head, mandibular barbels a little shorter still; lips and barbels covered with large round papillæ. Occipital process narrow, half length of snout, widely separated from interneural shield. Dorsal I 7, first ray nearly as long as head. Anal I 7. Pectoral not longer than head, widely separated from the ventral, which just reaches origin of anal. Caudal peduncle  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total length. Yellowish brown above, whitish beneath; ill-defined dark bars across the

back; a dark streak from the end of the snout to the eye; two dark transverse bars on the dorsal, pectoral, and ventral fins.

Total length 70 mm.

A single specimen from the interior of Benguella, at an altitude of 4000-5000 feet. Presented to the British Museum by Dr. F. C. Wellman.

Closely allied to *D. typica*, Sauv., but snout less pointed, posterior nostril nearer the eye, and dorsal, pectoral, and ventral fins and caudal peduncle shorter.

L.—On the Presence of Two Species of *Anabas* in the White Nile and the Bahr-el-Gebel. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE large series of specimens collected by Mr. Loat has established the fact that two perfectly distinct species of *Anabas* occur in the White Nile and the Bahr-el-Gebel. Both were confounded by Dr. Günther in his original description of *Ctenopoma Petherici* from Gondokoro. I propose to retain the name *Petherici* for the large specimen figured in Petherick's 'Travels,' the others, the supposed young, representing a smaller species, which I have pleasure in naming after Dr. J. Murie, who accompanied the Pethericks to Gondokoro and did most of the collecting.

*Anabas Muriei* may be defined as closely allied to *A. Petherici*, but smaller, not exceeding a length of 80 mm., less deep in the body, the depth not exceeding the length of the head, which is 3 times, or a little less than 3 times, in the total length, dorsal spines fewer, and coloration different, the body being covered with numerous black spots, whilst a blackish ocellar spot edged with yellowish is situated at the root of, and partly upon, the caudal fin.

The fin- and scale-formula of *A. Muriei* is D. XIV-XVI 8-10; A. IX-XI 8-11; Sq. 27-28  $\frac{3}{9-10}$ ; lat. l.  $\frac{13-16}{10-13}$ ; that of *A. Petherici* being D. XVII-XIX 8-10; A. X 10-11; Sq. 28-30  $\frac{3}{9-10}$ ; lat. l.  $\frac{14-17}{10-12}$ .

*A. Muriei* inhabits also Lake Victoria.